New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1497. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Adjournment of Congress on the 28th—The British Legation—Secretary of War in the Army—Gen. Smith Ordered to the Western Department—The Northern Lake Coast and the Kossuth Murder, &c. &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

The Senate's resolution to adjourn on the 28th July rapidly grows in favor with the Anti-Administration men, and will probably be adopted.

The State Department has no information of instructions issued to Mr. Crampton, Mr. CRAMPTON's late Secretary of Legation, to reopen the British Legation in this city, although no doubt is entertained that such a step will be taken by the British Government.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives will report an increase of the pay of officers of the Army, and no increase of price of the rations.

The increase of pay will be about forty per cent in the case of colonels, and gradually greater in the descending grades. There can be no doubt of the necessity and justice of this measure, especially in its application to the lower grades, and it is to be hoped it will meet with general concurrence. No one who will examine the subject can fail to see that the officers of the United States Army receive a compensation quite inadequate to the necessities of a decent support.

General Persifer F. Smith was ordered to the command of the Department of the West Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth—in place of Gen. Twiggs ordered there a year ago, but prevented from going in consequence of ill health. Of course Smith ranks above Col. Sumner, and will have command of the troops in Kansas. His recent sojourn at the White House is thus fully explained, and he is doubtless advised of the views and wishes of Pierce & Co. How else them in their scheme of making Kansas a Slave State, will he be rewarded with the vacant Brigadier-Generalship?

B. De Bois, the Minister from Netherlands, has not consented to testify upon the trial of HAVILAND for the murder of THOMAS KNOWLS. He has stated his willingness to give his testimony at the State Department, however, which is of no avail, as his evidence can only be received in Court.

As De Bois is the most intelligent and therefore the most important witness for the prosecution, who professed to have witnessed the entire transaction, the cause of justice demands that Haviland's trial should not proceed until opportunity shall have been afforded the Netherlands Government to instruct their Minister to fulfill his duty to the cause of justice and humanity by giving his indispensable testimony.

The stationery contract for supplying the Treasury Department, had been awarded to TAYLOR & MAURY, of Washington, in addition to that for the State Department.

Gen. Smith in Charge of the Military Department West—Gen. Shannon Not Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 6.

Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH has been appointed to succeed Brigadier-General CLARK in charge of the Military Department West. The head-quarters will be removed from St. Louis to Forth Leavenworth, Col. SUMNER will remain in Kansas subordinate to Gen. SMITH. The Administration has received no intimation from Gov. SHANNON of his intention to resign the Governorship of Kansas, but has received dispatches from him since the date of his alleged letter to Col. SUMNER saying he had resigned.

It is believed here that Gov. SHANNON will not prejudge the Administration by resigning.

A Fact Carefully to be Remembered—Fund for the Campaign—The Way a Vote was Secured—The English Peace Addresses.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5, 1856.

EXCUSES OF A PRETEXT.

One fact connected with the Kansas question should be marked distinctly, and carefully remembered, by those whom it most directly concerns: Messrs. G. HAVEN, GEORGE G. DUNN & Co., wanted the Free-State Kansas bill barred in Committee of the Whole, a week ago, because they deemed it important to hear the report of the Kansas Committee of Investigation before voting on the bill. The report was made consequently, on Tuesday, and was read in the presence of these gentlemen. DUNN paid not the slightest attention to the reading—an indication, it must be supposed, that he had, in reality, determined upon his course, and that no statement of facts should change it. HAVEN listened attentively, and, if we may judge by his vote, came to the conclusion that the Border Ruffians were right, and that the Free-State men in Kansas had no grievances to complain of worth the old in redressing. For HAVEN, DUNN, MARSHALL, FULLER, BROWN, WHITNEY and WADDELL voted, at last, against the bill for the admission of Kansas with her Free-State Constitution, notwithstanding the necessity for such admission, as the cure of the disgraceful evils proven by the Kansas Report to exist. They have fulfilled their partisan duty, and satisfied the South that the Fillmore Party can act as well with the Slave power as the veriest Buchanan-man among them.

POOR BOY HER CAMPAIGN.

Mr. GROW, of Penn., as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, deserves great credit for his skillful engineering of the Kansas bill through the House. His speeches in opening and closing the debate were clear, pointed and logical. Nothing could be more simple and convincing than is his argument showing that the conduct of the people of Kansas in forming a Constitution and State Government has ample precedent in the cases of Michigan and Arkansas, which were recognized and admitted without question by the United States. Republican Executives seeking suitable matter for dissemination among the people ought not overlook this speech of Mr. GROW's.

PERSEVERANCE AGAINST DISCOURAGEMENT.

Hon. RICHARD MOTT, of the Fifth District of Ohio, has been for some time past on Long Island shore, for the benefit of his health. On Tuesday last a dispatch was sent to him, stating the importance of his presence here, to vote on the Kansas bill. The dispatch fell into the hands of his nephew, at New-York, who saw that it would be impossible to get it to Mr. MOTT by any ordinary channel, in time to be of service. Accordingly, he proceeded at once to the river side, where he chartered a steamer which he found about getting up, proceeded to Mr. MOTT's rural retreat, for which, by the way, it was in the darkness of night, awoke him from his sleep, and conveyed him to New-York in time to take the Wednesday evening train for this city. He arrived here on Thursday morning, and the vote of KINSMAN MOTT was recorded for the bill to give peace and security and the rights of free men to the citizens of Kansas. Such energy and perseverance in a good cause are worthy of commendation.

BRITISH SYMPATHY—ITS EFFECTS.

How much more intensely and manly is this abhorrence of the nephew of Mr. STOCKTON, than that of another nephew who so recently assailed the life of a Senator for exercising that freedom of speech which Border-Ruffianism has suppressed in Kansas. By the way, I heard a striking expression from the lips of a Southern lady, and a slaveholding a day or two since in the election of the latter effect. Remarking the fact that the State of South Carolina presented a sword to Col. FREMONT for his services in the conquest of California, who said, "South Carolina presents her hirer with swords, and her cowards with canes!" It is not an entire South which justifies the assault upon Mr. SUMNER, but only the political managers who justly fear that the occurrence will react in the North against BUCHANAN and the Pro-Slavery Democratic party, in the approaching Presidential canvass, and those who, with blame, care more for the success of Slavery than for anything else.

THE EUROPEAN PEACE ADDRESSES.

I perceive that Philadelphia has held a meeting to respond to the recent Manchester Peace Address to the citizens of the United States. That is well. But why should not the merchants of New-York hold a similar meeting to respond to the similar Liverpool address? This would be peculiarly appropriate, in view of the intimate commercial relations between Liverpool and New-York. Such a New-York meeting should go up that sort of thing quite as well as their transatlantic friends. Besides reciprocating the friendly feeling breathed by the Liverpool Address, the New-Yorkers ought to correct a flagrant error in the latter document, which shows that the English mind had not understood the enlistment question, in consequence of the failure of their Government or their press to publish the documentary facts. The Liverpool

AN EMPIRE—A MARINE FOR ENTERPRISE.

Address states, although the British Government sent out to their Minister here instructions to engage in recruiting, they countermanded the order the moment they found many other errors of the British public would all have been corrected long ago by the publication of Mr. MARCY's dispatch of the 28th December; but the very first document published in England on the subject was MARCY's last dispatch of the 27th of May. It certainly is remarkable that documents of so much importance to the enlistment question should have failed to find their way into the British press for so long a period after their publication here. The fact shows either a great want of enterprise, or an influence of the Government over the press, quite inconsonant with American ideas.

Political Meetings.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN NATIONAL CAMP—FILLMORE AND DONELSON ENDORSED.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5.

Twenty-three States were represented in the American National Camp, in session here yesterday. W. J. HAMILL, of Maryland, presided. After the usual business of the Annual Session had been transacted a resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the nominations of FILLMORE and DONELSON.

FREMONT AND JOHNSTON RATIFICATIONS.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 5.

The American Executive Committee, of Allegheny County, ratified to-day, the nominations of FREMONT and JOHNSON. At Allegheny City the American Councils also ratified the same nominations.

THE NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 5.

The proposed National Whig Convention was not held here yesterday.

The Fourth.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

The heavy rain of yesterday morning, and occasional showers during the day, dampened the order of "Young America," and materially interfered with the usual display of the Fourth. The review of the Military, the Firemen's procession, the dinner of the City Officials in Faneuil Hall, and the regatta on Charles River, took place according to programme, but the public generally were compelled to remain in-doors. Several thousand people congregated in the Common in the evening, and witnessed a highly interesting balloon accension, by a son of the celebrated aeronaut, Mr. WISE, in the balloon YOUNG AMERICA. After remaining in the air about two hours a safe descent was made in South Braintree, fourteen miles from Boston. The exhibition of Fireworks on the Common was postponed till Monday evening.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 5.

The Fourth was celebrated here with spirit.

The Democracy held their annual meeting on Independence-square, and the Keystone Club gave a banquet. Quite a number of fires occurred—none causing much damage.

AT NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 5.

At New-Canaan yesterday, while some persons were preparing to fire a salute, a boy threw a firecracker among a pile of cartridges, exploding the whole, by which twenty bystanders were badly burned. One is dead, and five others are not expected to live.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 5.

Yesterday was quietly observed here, and no accidents occurred of a serious nature.

In a fight this (Saturday) morning, between some rowdy gangs in the western part of the city, several persons were wounded by pistol shots.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 5.

There was no public celebration of Independence day here. At a merry-making in the suburbs last evening, CHARLES A. BELL, a sea captain, was killed. He was a native of Denmark.

AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, July 5.

The Fourth of July in this city was celebrated with great enthusiasm. A few trifling accidents occurred.

Great Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 6.

A storm of rain and hail, with vivid lightning, passed over this city this afternoon. Two or three vessels were upset in the harbor, and some lives are reported lost. The steamer *Mesononi*, Capt. HAMPTON, ran ashore on Thatcher's Island, and although nearly full of water, efforts are being made to float her off.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 5.

The steamer *M. Bamford*, from Boston for Bangor, went ashore at 4 o'clock this morning, on Thrasher's Island, where she remains, badly stove.

Col. Fremont's Religion—The Catholic Story Refuted.

From the Independent.

Political hosts are apt to hatch out falsehoods as clerical hosts do poisonous insects. But Christian men should be especially careful that they do not countenance or propagate such falsehood.

At this time, many newspapers recklessly charge Col. FREMONT with being a Roman Catholic. Though it has been authoritatively contradicted, it still continues to be asserted, and in very positive and impudent terms.

We have taken pains to inform ourselves in this matter, and now state to the Christian public the simple truth, that good men, at least, may cease to bear false witness.

Col. FREMONT was blessed with a mother of devoted piety. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, St. Philip's, Charleston, S. C., and reared her son in her own faith. Indeed, until he was 14, Col. FREMONT was educated in the hope and expectation that he would become an Episcopal minister. At 14, he was confirmed in the Episcopal Church, and has ever since been a communicant of the Church. Soon after his confirmation and communion, and since his temporary sojourn in New-York, he has been an attendant at Dr. ANTHON's Church, until recently; and now he worships at Grace Church. Mrs. FREMONT was raised strictly in the Presbyterian Church, and united with the Episcopal Church upon her marriage with Col. FREMONT. Their children have been baptized in the Episcopal Church. It is said that a daughter has been sent to a Catholic institution for education. So far from it, she has never been sent away from home at all, but has been educated by her own mother.

It is well known that Mrs. FREMONT is the daughter of Col. BENTON; and that, at the time, her father was opposed to her marriage. Col. FREMONT personally solicited several Protestant clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony, but on account of Col. BENTON's opposition to it, they were unwilling to do it. A female friend, in this exigency, said that she could find a clergyman who would and without fear, and brought in a Catholic clergyman, who married them. Like a true lover and gallant man, FREMONT said, that he did not care who did it, so that it was done quick and strong. Had we been in Col. FREMONT's place, we would have been married if it had required us to walk through a row of priests and bishops as long as from Washington to Rome, winding up with the Pope himself.

It is not ludicrous to see a class of citizens so terribly frightened at the spread of Catholicism, and dreading the evils of papacy above all things, casting a quiet Protestant gentleman, and insisting upon it that he shall be a Catholic? In vain he struggles and protests; Catholic he shall be, whether he will or not! "But, gentlemen, I do not believe in the doctrines; I was reared by a Protestant mother, in a Protestant church; I have married Protestant wife; my children have been baptized Protestants; we and they attend Protestant worship, and we are both by education and conviction, Protestants." "You must excuse us; but we assume he Catholics." The eager gentlemen will not be denied. "You shall be Catholics; you are Catholics; we will have you Catholics; all that you say may be true, in some mysterious manner; You are Catholics, and we will have it so!" Poor Col. FREMONT. We do not see how he will get over it! These terrible Protestants of the Express are out with sword and pen, determined that he shall be a Catholic!

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Baltic.

Subsidence of the Excitement on the Crampton Dismissal.

Discussions on the Central American Question.

THE FRENCH REGENCY.

THE SOUND DUES.

Cotton Trade Firmer—Flour and Wheat Steady—Corn Dull.

Consols, 94 5-8 @ 3-4.

The United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool, about 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, the 25th of June, arrived at her dock yesterday morning about 11 o'clock.

The British and North American Mail steamer *Africa*, Capt. SHANNON, arrived off Liverpool on the evening of Sunday, the 22d, and came up the river about midnight.

The excitement on American affairs had subsided as much as no longer to exercise any unsettling effect on the markets. Several of the leading presses continue to keep up a series of grumbling editorials, but, on the whole, they are pitched in a more reasonable key. The London *Times*, however, warns the Government to have Central American affairs settled up before Mr. BUCHANAN shall come to the Presidency; the recruiting affair having been Mr. PIERCE's question, and Central America BUCHANAN's.

Parliament had been occupied in discussing the propriety of altering the form of test oaths. The Committee of the Commons on the Danish Sound Dues had commenced session.

France is interested on the subject of the Empress' regency, and from other parts of Europe the news is of a miscellaneous and unimportant kind.

The probable loss of the American ship *Ocean Queen*, Captain SMITH, of the London and New-York Line, with 110 lives, has been reported at Lloyds. This ship left the London docks on Feb. 8, with a full miscellaneous cargo, and 90 steerage passengers. On Feb. 15 she was spoken on the Isle of Wight, all well, since which nothing has been heard of her, and there is reason to fear she was lost in the ice in which the steamer *Pacific* perished. The ship *G. A. Lesser*, which left the Thames the same time as the *Ocean Queen*, was in great jeopardy from ice on her voyage out.

The ship *Mere Castle*, of Windsor, N. S., timber laden, was abandoned at sea, and has been towed into Crookhaven, water-logged and with masts gone.

The ship *Marco Polo* had arrived at Liverpool from Melbourne, with £816,000 in gold.

The American ship *Unicorn*, from Liverpool to Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 7th of June, lat. 39° N. long 310 W. The crew were rescued by the *Jane E. Welsh*, from Havana, and taken into Falmouth on the 24th June.

Sunday music is continued in the Parks, and is paid for by private subscription.

Prussian papers reassert that Queen VICTORIA will certainly visit Berlin in September next. No intimation to that effect has yet been received in London.

[illegible]

[illegible] Sunday, to guard dogs—must pay dog-taxes.

Agreement of the sailing to the ports of [illegible] made in a few days on the joint and separate estates of STRAHAN, PAUL & BATES, the fraudulent bankers.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for running monthly mail steamers between England and the Cape of Good Hope, with probable extension to the Mauritius and India.

The London *Gazette* contains an official notice, declaring Dr. RAE and his companions entitled to the reward of £10,000, offered to those who should first ascertain the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

On the 30th the French Senate met for the nomination of a Committee to examine a project of the *Senatus consultum* concerning regency of the Empire. The Committee was appointed thus: Count PORTALIS, President; Ferdinand Barrot, Secretary; M. Barthe, Marshal Canrobert, M. Delangle, Gen. Fiahault, Gen. d'Hautpoul, Gen. d'Ornano, Marquis Pastoret, M. Sapey.

On the subject of the new tariff the *Moniteur* says

"Some manufacturers have been thrown into alarm by certain provisions of the bill for withdrawing prohibitions from the customs tariff, but their uneasiness is uncalled for. The Government, in deciding that the removal of the prohibitions should be proposed to the legislative body, intended that they should be replaced by high protective duties in the interest of national labor. The new tariffs have been considered with this view; and in order more completely to attain the object desired, the Government is about to propose an advance on certain items in the tariff."

A bill has been brought in to authorize the Minister of Finance to inscribe on the book of the public debt, with interest to run from 23d June, 1856—600,000 francs, three per cent. rentes, in name of the heirs of MARIE THERESE, of Orleans, Queen of the Belgians; 200,000 francs in name of the Princess MARIE CLEMENTINE, of Orleans, Duchess of SAXE Coburg Gotha; and 200,000 francs in name of the heirs of the Princess MARIE CHRISTINE, of Orleans, Duchess of Wurtemburg, daughters of LOUIS PHILIPPE. The Council of State has signified its assent, and the project is about to be submitted to the Legislative Body, whose acquiescence is not doubtful.

The new Spanish marriage is so far advanced that the King of Bavaria has formally demanded the hand of the Infanta AMALIA for Prince ADALBERT,—to which request the Queen of Spain has formally replied: "I grant, with pleasure, the hand of my most beloved cousin and sister." The telegraph notifies the circumstance that the Queen herself has had nine *fetes* consecutive.

The King of the Netherlands has accepted the resignation of Baron von HALL, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference of the Zollverein, at Eisenach, have begun their session.

The Kings of Prussia and Bavaria have had an interview at Augsburg, attended by their respective premiers, Messrs. MANTEUFFEL and PFORDTEN.

The Prussian Government has made offers to the Argentine Republic of a treaty of commerce and navigation, and negotiations will shortly be entered upon to give it effect.

The refugees in Modena, Reggio, Parma and Tuscany intend to present an address to Count ULVOSO, and have struck a medal in his honor. It is current that the Sardinian Government has just issued a note in reply to that of Austria. Sardinia denies the imputation of fostering revolution, but expresses a fear it may break out if existing Governments do not place themselves at the head of Italian nationality.

The Pope has nominated six new Cardinals, of whom three are Italians, two Austrians and one French.

The town of Kars had been surrendered to the Turks, and the Turkish troops had evacuated the fortress of Redout-Kaleh. The demolition by the Russians of the fortifications of Redout and Ismael is confirmed. Two workmen are employed, under engineer officers, in leveling the walls, and in sending the stones to Odessa. The Russians say that the fortifications they are destroying were built by themselves, and that they will give up the fortress to the Turks in the same condition it was when captured by Suwarrow.

The Emperor of Russia has called together a new Cabinet. It includes the well-known names of GORTSCHAKOFF, (Foreign Affairs) LANSKOI, GOLOVINE, REUTERN and OSTROW. This new Cabinet has the appearance of being a concession to Western opinion.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Imperial Regency—Procession, Ceremony and Festivities—Creation of a Regency.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 19, 1856.

The insatiable appetite for gaiety shown, which is so striking a characteristic of the Parisian population, has been well gratified this week. As usual, Providence smiled on the lucky man who governs France, and the weather was superb. It had been long dangerously warm and cloudy for several days, when on the morning of the day of the baptism a torrent of rain fell, which cooled the air and laid the dust. A cool and clear atmosphere continued during the three days' fêtes.

It would hardly interest you at this distance to know how the Imperial infant conducted himself on this occasion, or how much in round dollars he carried on his back in lace. Nor, perhaps, would it interest you to read a description of the theatrical decorations of Notre Dame and of the Hotel de Ville, or of the magnificence of the *cortège* and of the official ceremonies. You have read of, and perhaps seen, so many of these grand *fêtes* in France, that you will scarcely require a description of this one. Yet there were some features of it which ought to be noticed.

The number of strangers who came to Paris on this occasion, was, according to police estimates, about four hundred thousand. This immense number added to the population of Paris, sufficed to swell the crowd in the neighborhood of the *fêtes* to a point beyond endurance.

In the grand *cortège* on Saturday, the Pope's Cardinals, who preceded the Emperor, and had a separate escort, was a principal object of attraction to the people. He was dressed in scarlet, wore a skull cap, and rode alone in a carriage drawn by eight horses. He was preceded by two squadrons of mounted chasseurs and followed by two squadrons of dragoons. Two other carriages contained Cardinals, Bishops, and high officers of the palace. At the doors of the Legate's carriage rode two officers of his Majesty. The Legate was received along the line of procession with every mark of respect on the part of the people, and from time to time stretched out his hand towards them to offer his benediction. I was of the happy number who fell under the shadow of the good man's hand, but I could not help but remark that he bore an air of priestly *hauteur* about him which might suit the legate of Rome, or of France under the first Bourbons, but which was certainly out of place in the Ambassador to France of to-day.

The eight or nine carriages which preceded that of the Emperor, were the same as were used on the occasion of the marriage of their Majesties a few years ago.

[illegible] up of the Carabiniers, the Dragoons, the Guides, the Cuirassiers, the mounted Artillery, and the Guard.

[illegible] Garden. The whole procession reached half a mile, exclusive of that of the Legate, which was separated by a space of ten minutes.

A circumstance of some political signification, which was generally remarked, was, that Marshals CANROBERT and BOSQUET rode at the carriage doors of the Imperial Prince, while the Marshals REGNAUD D'HILLIERS and CASTELLANE rode at those of the Emperor. It will be recollected, also, that CANROBERT and BOSQUET were named Marshals on the occasion of the birth of the Imperial Prince, and that the Emperor verbally constituted those officers the Prince's guardians. BOSQUET and CANROBERT are the youngest and the only popular men with the people in the whole corps of Marshals, so that the policy of the Emperor in this, as in everything else, is wise and far-seeing. There is more hope for the son of LOUIS NAPOLEON governing France than there was for the son of the first NAPOLEON.

The ceremony of baptism at Notre Dame was a rich and gaudy ceremony. But the elaborate decoration of the interior of the old cathedral and the manner of the ceremony were altogether too theatrical and too showy to merit the appellation of solemn and imposing. Yet it was a grand ceremony, and in fifty years from now will be an event upon which historians will elaborate whole chapters of learned description.

On the line of procession every balcony, every window and house-top, was occupied at sums varying from ten to a hundred francs the place. The extent to which certain rich proprietors indulged in this speculation was an outrage. But the individuals fleeced were foreigners, and the police did not interfere. The Englishman and the Russian are paying back the expenses of the war.

The *fêtes* of Sunday were more remarkable for the immense number of people who crowded the capital, than for the character of the amusements offered, for these were only a repetition of those so often seen in Paris. There was one feature of the programme, however, which was new, and which deserves notice. The new rue de Rivoli, that magnificent street, hewn out from the densest part of the city, was illuminated by the Government from end to end on a new plan, and with the most perfect success. It was along this street that the *cortège* passed from the Tuileries to Notre Dame and to the Hotel de Ville.

The Grand Dinner at the Hotel de Ville on Saturday night, and the Ball at the same place on Monday night, were both attended by the Court. The splendor of these two *fêtes* will long remain a wonder to the happy number who were favored with invitations. Two balls at the palace at St. Cloud, one to-night and one Sunday night, will close the official *fêtes*, and the Emperor will then go to Plombières for a season of repose.

Contrary to expectation, no titles of nobility were conferred on the occasion of the baptism, and but few promotions were made. It is nevertheless true that a commission was named some time ago to examine the question and to propose a programme for the adoption of the Senate. But it appears that the Emperor was not long in recognising the fact that he would find insurmountable difficulties in the way of such a project, and he therefore abandoned it as a dangerous measure. His Government is essentially Democratic in its origin; its whole prestige rests on this fact; he has acknowledged himself in dignific speech a parvenu. He has never even crowned himself, for this act would be a violation of the principle on which he claims his power to exist. To claim the right to create titles of nobility would at once weaken his power, for it would estrange from him the entire existing nobility of France, and it would estrange him besides from the large proportion of the Democratic Party who now lend him their support. I ought to add, however, that there are still some who believe that the examination of this subject is only postponed, and that His Majesty will yet run all risks to adopt this measure. They claim that it is not for himself that he will insist on this new power, for he has nothing more to wish for himself; but it is to build up around his son a party and an influence that will assure his future accession to the throne.

As an evidence that the measure at which I have just spoken has been abandoned, the *Moniteur* of this morning announces that the Senate is now engaged on a *Senatus-consulte* which creates a regency. This measure will simply constitute the Empress Regent of France, in case of the death of the Emperor before the majority of the young Prince. The Jerome Bonaparte family will thus be put off from the Crown entirely. The measure will be eminently popular, for the prospects in favor of Queens, or at least female Regents, in France, are such as to inspire confidence; and certainly no Regent was ever more popular than would be the Empress Eugenie. This, then, is another ingenious movement of LOUIS NAPOLEON to perpetuate his dynasty.

MALAKOFF.

An American Wedding and Death in Paris.

Our Paris Correspondent writing on the 19th ult., transmits the following items:

A large and brilliant company of Americans and French were convened yesterday morning at the American Embassy, in this city, to witness the marriage of Mr. Reuben McCormick, of New-York City, to Miss Josephine Lawton, daughter of Mr. John B. Lawton, formerly of Richmond, Va., but for the last seventeen years a resident of Paris. The parties are both young and wealthy, and start in life with every assurance of happiness which the heart could desire. After the ceremony the company were invited to Mr. Lawton's house in the Champs de Elysée, where a magnificent entertainment was got up in Paris and Creole style, furnished the invited guests on this happy occasion a new theory of the generous hospitality which this family has always extended to their friends in Paris.

On the same day there was a mournful funeral, which could not but have damped the spirits of the gay wedding party if the circumstances had been known. A gentleman from Philadelphia, originally from New-Hampshire, Dr. O. E. TURNER, was borne to his grave, followed by a few young men who, though comparative strangers, had learned in a short acquaintance to love and esteem him. Dr. TURNER was about thirty-four years old, and had come to Paris two years ago to study. He was an accomplished, studious and ambitious man—a man of decided talent, and who devoted his whole time to the pursuit of scientific knowledge. Four months ago consumption declared itself in a tubercular form, but the patient, as is usual in that disease, would not believe it, and persisted to the day of his death in asserting that he would soon be better, and would return home. He did not even inform his friends of his dangerous situation, and he thus died among strangers, unconscious of his approaching death. He was a member, however, of the American Medical Society of this City, where he used to take a leading part in the debates, and it was there that he formed the acquaintance of a handful of young men who took an active sympathy in his condition, who visited him regularly, and saw that he needed nothing which his state demanded. He died at Auteuil, a village overlooking the Seine, in the environs of Paris.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

British View of the Present Aspect of the Central American Question.

EXAMINATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—MEANING OF THE WORD "COUNTY"—WAS THE BELIZE INCLUDED?—THE BAY ISLANDS—A NEW PROPOSITION.

The enlistment question is practically disposed of. The United States' Government has acknowledged the satisfactory nature of the explanations made by that of this country; it has, however, raised a personal quarrel with four of Her Majesty's agents, and dismissed them from their functions within the Republic; and our Government still allowed Mr. DALLAS to remain, in order to negotiate with him the having for the first time now received powers for such negotiation) respecting the affairs of Central America. A right comprehension of these affairs, and of the treaty which has been made since President FILLMORE's accession to power, may prove of service in discussing them, in consequence of its interest at this moment. Now, the affairs of Central America may be divided under two heads—those which exist independently of the treaty of 1850—those which are connected with that treaty.

During the last 50 years the English have been established in Belize; and during the last century and a half (with a short interregnum) on the Mosquito coast, as protectors of the Mosquito Indians. A question arises how far they have during the last half century gone beyond any rights which they derived from those treaties, and to which treaties they were bound in 1783 and 1786. The only matter, however, to be solved here, as far as the United States are concerned, is whether the Government of that country can, without a very hostile and meddling spirit, interfere with matters which are not matters between it and Great Britain, but between Great Britain and another Power.

With regard to the treaty of 1850 the cases are different. Its engagements are direct between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and their consequences, whatever those consequences are, must be abided by. The first questions here to inquire are,—What was the use of the treaty which created these engagements? Was it called for? What were its objects, and how should it be interpreted in reference to those objects? Its necessity and purpose were these: At the moment when it was made, Great Britain was pledged, on one side, to protect the Mosquito territory (in which was included the mouth of the river San Juan) *against* Nicaragua; and the United States were equally pledged to protect and defend the whole of the river San Juan (including that portion which ran through the Mosquito territory) *for* Nicaragua.

It only remained for the American company which had a grant from Nicaragua of the navigation of the river San Juan, to commence the operations which it has since carried on, and by favor of which an American population on California has of late years been taking places in order to bring the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States into open conflict. It was an urgent object, consequently, to prevent this conflict. Another object was to effect a canal communication between the two oceans, which communication could not be made unless by an agreement between Great Britain and the United States with respect to the construction through the territory claimed by the one party for Nicaragua, by the other for the Mosquitoes.

These two objects were effected by the treaty of 1850, without which war would at once have ensued, and all probability of a ship canal been indefinitely checked. Such were the reasons for which the treaty in question was made. What is the cause for the differences which have now arisen out of that treaty? The two Governments, having agreed upon a policy for protecting all communications by ship canal or railway through the isthmus of Central America, wished to agree also as to a policy for restricting themselves in such a manner as would prevent either from exercising an exclusive influence over that isthmus. To effect this it was necessary to choose some form of words which should express how the two Governments in question were to be restricted. It was agreed at various times that Sir HENRY BULWER should propose the words that were employed with a view of what our brethren in the United States call "hating the charge" for Mr. CLAYTON, or that Mr. CLAYTON had selected them for the same amicable and candid purpose towards our Minister and our country.

The fallacy of these observations is best shown by pointing out that the words in question were not originated either by Sir HENRY BULWER or by Mr. CLAYTON, but selected from a dictionary by Lord PALMERSTON. A gentleman from Philadelphia, originally from New-Hampshire, Dr. O. E. TURNER, was borne to his grave, followed by a few young men who, though comparative strangers, had learned in a short acquaintance to love and esteem him. Dr. TURNER was about thirty-four years old, and had come to Paris two years ago to study. He was an accomplished, studious and ambitious man—a man of decided talent, and who devoted his whole time to the pursuit of scientific knowledge. Four months ago consumption declared itself in a tubercular form, but the patient, as is usual in that disease, would not believe it, and persisted to the day of his death in asserting that he would soon be better, and would return home. He did not even inform his friends of his dangerous situation, and he thus died among strangers, unconscious of his approaching death. He was a member, however, of the American Medical Society of this City, where he used to take a leading part in the debates, and it was there that he formed the acquaintance of a handful of young men who took an active sympathy in his condition, who visited him regularly, and saw that he needed nothing which his state demanded. He died at Auteuil, a village overlooking the Seine, in the environs of Paris.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

British View of the Present Aspect of the Central American Question.

EXAMINATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—MEANING OF THE WORD "COUNTY"—WAS THE BELIZE INCLUDED?—THE BAY ISLANDS—A NEW PROPOSITION.

The enlistment question is practically disposed of. The United States' Government has acknowledged the satisfactory nature of the explanations made by that of this country; it has, however, raised a personal quarrel with four of Her Majesty's agents, and dismissed them from their functions within the Republic; and our Government still allowed Mr. DALLAS to remain, in order to negotiate with him the having for the first time now received powers for such negotiation) respecting the affairs of Central America. A right comprehension of these affairs, and of the treaty which has been made since President FILLMORE's accession to power, may prove of service in discussing them, in consequence of its interest at this moment. Now, the affairs of Central America may be divided under two heads—those which exist independently of the treaty of 1850—those which are connected with that treaty.

During the last 50 years the English have been established in Belize; and during the last century and a half (with a short interregnum) on the Mosquito coast, as protectors of the Mosquito Indians. A question arises how far they have during the last half century gone beyond any rights which they derived from those treaties, and to which treaties they were bound in 1783 and 1786. The only matter, however, to be solved here, as far as the United States are concerned, is whether the Government of that country can, without a very hostile and meddling spirit, interfere with matters which are not matters between it and Great Britain, but between Great Britain and another Power.

With regard to the treaty of 1850 the cases are different. Its engagements are direct between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States; and their consequences, whatever those consequences are, must be abided by. The first questions here to inquire are,—What was the use of the treaty which created these engagements? Was it called for? What were its objects, and how should it be interpreted in reference to those objects? Its necessity and purpose were these: At the moment when it was made, Great Britain was pledged, on one side, to protect the Mosquito territory (in which was included the mouth of the river San Juan) *against* Nicaragua; and the United States were equally pledged to protect and defend the whole of the river San Juan (including that portion which ran through the Mosquito territory) *for* Nicaragua.

It only remained for the American company which had a grant from Nicaragua of the navigation of the river San Juan, to commence the operations which it has since carried on, and by favor of which an American population on California has of late years been taking places in order to bring the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States into open conflict. It was an urgent object, consequently, to prevent this conflict. Another object was to effect a canal communication between the two oceans, which communication could not be made unless by an agreement between Great Britain and the United States with respect to the construction through the territory claimed by the one party for Nicaragua, by the other for the Mosquitoes.

These two objects were effected by the treaty of 1850, without which war would at once have ensued, and all probability of a ship canal been indefinitely checked. Such were the reasons for which the treaty in question was made. What is the cause for the differences which have now arisen out of that treaty? The two Governments, having agreed upon a policy for protecting all communications by ship canal or railway through the isthmus of Central America, wished to agree also as to a policy for restricting themselves in such a manner as would prevent either from exercising an exclusive influence over that isthmus. To effect this it was necessary to choose some form of words which should express how the two Governments in question were to be restricted. It was agreed at various times that Sir HENRY BULWER should propose the words that were employed with a view of what our brethren in the United States call "hating the charge" for Mr. CLAYTON, or that Mr. CLAYTON had selected them for the same amicable and candid purpose towards our Minister and our country.

The fallacy of these observations is best shown by pointing out that the words in question were not originated either by Sir HENRY BULWER or by Mr. CLAYTON, but selected from a dictionary by Lord PALMERSTON. The reasons for this selection are obvious. Lord PALMERSTON had assented to the principles which Mr. LAWRENCE had used the words in question to assert; and thus the gentlemen who were making a treaty in Washington knew that the expressions used for the purpose of conveying the meaning of the two Governments on a very delicate question had already been used in London by the American Minister and had received the assent of the British Government.

This part of the affair is of small importance, and because all parties must admit that the United States' Government, in selecting words to express a particular idea from an American State paper, addressed by their own Minister than residing at the Court of St. James, to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, must have meant those words to convey to the treaty the meaning they had conveyed in the document from which they were extracted. What were those words, and what sense did Mr. LAWRENCE mean them to convey? On this hinges the whole dispute. Mr. LAWRENCE asked Lord PALMERSTON if the Government of Great Britain "intended to occupy or colonize any portion of the Mosquito coast or of Central America." Lord PALMERSTON replied that Great Britain did not intend to occupy or colonize any portion of the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America.

When one person inquires of another whether he intends to do a thing, it is clear that he does not then think that that person has done it. It is therefore to be presumed, simply from the phrase above quoted, that Mr. LAWRENCE at that time did not consider that Great Britain had done any of those things to which he referred when he asked the British Government if it intended so to do them. But, to show the force of this expression more clearly, it is necessary to show the sense that Mr. LAWRENCE attached first, to the word "occupy;" secondly, to the term "Central America."

Now, the invariable sense given to this word, "occupy," when one nation speaks of a territory not its own, is a military one. Thus the allies "occupied" France by their armies and garrisons after the peace of 1815; Austria "occupied" Tuscany a year or two since; France "occupies" Rome at this moment. Mr. LAWRENCE, moreover, was so evidently of opinion that he did use the word "occupy" in this military sense; for in acknowledging Lord PALMERSTON's communication, written in reply to his own, he thanks him for declaring that the British Government has no intention to "establish military posts on the Mosquito coast or any part of Central America."

AN EMPIRE—A MARINE FOR ENTERPRISE.

Address states, although the British Government sent out to their Minister here instructions to engage in recruiting, they countermanded the order the moment they found many other errors of the British public would all have been corrected long ago by the publication of Mr. MARCY's dispatch of the 28th December; but the very first document published in England on the subject was MARCY's last dispatch of the 27th of May. It certainly is remarkable that documents of so much importance to the enlistment question should have failed to find their way into the British press for so long a period after their publication here. The fact shows either a great want of enterprise, or an influence of the Government over the press, quite inconsonant with American ideas.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CAMPAIGN.

We condense in another column the interesting intelligence from Kansas. The Free State party are now in the ascendant, and the Border Ruffians are in full retreat. Every day's news confirms the statement that the Free State party would be victorious in the event of a fair election. The Missourians have been driven back, and the Free State men are now in possession of the Territory. The Legislature will be composed entirely of Free State men, and the Governor will be compelled to act in accordance with their wishes. The Missourians have been defeated in their own game of ballot-box stuffing, and the Free State men have carried the day by their superior numbers. The Missourians have been completely routed, and are now scattered in small parties over the Territory, endeavoring to escape to their own State. The Free State men are in pursuit of them, and will capture a large number of them. The Missourians have been the aggressors throughout the whole affair, and have received the punishment which they richly deserved. The Free State men have acted on the defensive, and have conducted themselves with great moderation and forbearance. They have not committed any outrages upon the persons or property of the Missourians, but have confined themselves entirely to the defensive. The Missourians have been the only persons who have committed outrages, and they have received the punishment which they deserved. The Free State men have been compelled to act in self-defence, and they have done so with great success. The Missourians have been completely defeated, and have been driven back into their own State. The Free State men are in possession of the Territory, and will soon be in a condition to defend themselves against any attack which may be made upon them by the Missourians. The Missourians have been the only persons who have been armed, and the Free State men have been entirely unarmed. The Missourians have been the only persons who have been engaged in the work of destruction, and the Free State men have been entirely passive. The Missourians have been the only persons who have been guilty of violence, and the Free State men have been entirely free from it. The Missourians have been the only persons who have been guilty of outrages upon the persons and property of their opponents, and the Free State men have been entirely free from any such charges. The Missourians have been the only persons who have been guilty of violations of the laws, and the Free State men have been entirely free from any such violations. The Missourians have been the only persons who have been guilty of violations of the peace

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

LOST AND FOUND.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARDING.

HOTELS.

PROPOSALS.

STATIONERY.

FINE ARTS.

INSTRUCTION.

Main

AUCTION SALES.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

RAILROADS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

COAL.

REMOVAL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Weather.

The City Inspector reports 998 deaths in this City last week, against 1,000 the previous week, showing an increase of 81 on the mortality reported the week before. Deaths of children under five years of age, 444. Deaths from violent causes, 4 suicides, three were of adults from violent causes, 4 were of persons not of adults from violent causes, 4 were of persons not of adults from violent causes, 4 were of persons not